

FARM CORPORATION OPPOSED BY HOOVER

Busy Mobilizing Private Bank-
ing Credits to Prevent Forced
Liquidation.

WOULD TRY PLAN FIRST
Says Cotton Situation Is Bad,
as Europe Reduces Normal
Requirements.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—While expressing disapproval of the Norris bill to create a one hundred million dollar corporation to aid in farm exports, Secretary Hoover told a Senate committee today that the Administration recognized the serious economic plight of American farmers and was engaged in "mobilizing private banking credits to prevent the forced liquidation" of farm commodities, particularly cotton and sugar.

"Let us first attempt," he said, "to prevent forced liquidation of these commodities by mobilizing private capital, as has been done already in the cattle industry, and then if we fail there will be time enough to get the Government to take up the burden directly."

Pointing out that the United States has sent Europe "a billion dollars' worth of foodstuffs in the last eleven months," Mr. Hoover said it was evident that the governments and peoples there find money for food, but conceded that the situation in cotton was worse, "because they tend to reduce their normal requirements of textiles."

"One wishes to make many mental reservations upon the possible resuscitation in Europe," Mr. Hoover said in the course of a general discussion of the economic situation overseas, "but the securities possible to obtain cannot be classified as A-1."

Chairman Norris referred to the Administration bill which Congress has been asked to pass empowering general steps to fund all of the war debts which the United States holds.

"The object of that bill is to get these loans in some sort of shape for handling," Mr. Hoover said, and when pressed for a statement as to whether the Treasury intended to permit exchange of German reparations securities, he said:

"Well, it is quite possible that the Treasury could get better securities by exchanging some of the securities of new nations for German bonds."

"England owes four billions," Senator Norris said. "Do you mean to say we would be asked to take German bonds against this debt and that they would be better?"

"No," Mr. Hoover responded. "I said exchanges might be made which would give us better security. No one proposes that the United States should exchange good securities for less good, so far as I know."

**BUMPER CORN CROP
IS EXPECTED IN IOWA**

**'Knee High' Stage Reached
Weeks Ago.**

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
DUBUQUE, Iowa, June 25.—"Knee high by the fourth of July" has always been the corn slogan of the State of Iowa. That knee high corn augured for Iowa farmers a good crop.

This year the crop passed the knee high stage weeks before the fourth of July. Some of it is already past cultivation and all of it will be "laid by" before the fourth of July arrives.

Regular "corn weather" has prevailed for many weeks. It is usual to cultivate the corn four times, but after it gets well past the waist high point it is impossible to do any cultivating without damage. A great part of the crop has been cultivated over twice because of its rapid growth.

A bumper crop is not assured until the period of silking and tasseling is well advanced. Plenty of moisture and warm weather at that time will insure a crop that will beat anything in Iowa's past agricultural record. On the other hand a drought, not unusual during mid-summer, may prove dangerous.

**FAKE DRY AGENTS TAKE
COL. F. W. WARD'S LIQUOR**

**Seize It in Albany Home
While He Is in Washington.**

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Albany, June 25.

Col. Franklin W. Ward, secretary of the State Armory Commission and chief of staff to Major-General John F. O'Ryan, Commander of the New York State National Guard, is minus \$1,000 worth of liquor presented to him by friends on his return from overseas duty in the world war.

Both Col. and Mrs. Ward were in Washington, while the house of Col. Ward was occupied by Warwick S. Carpenter and his wife.

Mrs. Carpenter was the only one at home when two men rang the bell and declared they were Federal agents. They said they knew liquor was stored in the house and demanded to be shown where it was. Mrs. Carpenter said she didn't know anything about it. The men then brushed past her and searched the house. Finally they came to a padlocked room in the cellar and demanded the key. When Mrs. Carpenter was unable to produce it they took off the door with a screwdriver and loaded the liquor on a truck. The men were impostors.

GRASSHOPPER ARMY ON MOVE.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 25.—An army of grasshoppers, estimated to be fifteen miles wide and twenty miles long, is advancing on El Paso county, Colorado, from the southwest. County Farm Agent J. C. Hale announced today. They are destroying virtually all vegetation in their path.

FARMERS GETTING ALL HELP NEEDED

Continued from First Page.

are thousands of them warning the torrid pavements of the cities yet. It will take time to get them back. But they're going—going just as rapidly as they are forced by economic pressure.

The E. A. Strout Farm Agency's reports indicate that thousands of the men and boys who deserted the farm during inflation for the \$10, \$15 and \$20 a day to be had in Akron, Detroit, Indianapolis, Chicago, Lawrence, Brockton, Fall River, the ship yards, the steel mills, the spinning mills and the what not factories are clamoring to get back to a three meals a day and a sure bed. They are leaving the pawnshops full of their magnificent raiment, their automobiles (bought for so much in cash and so much more now and then) have been left lining the curbs with "For Sale" signs advertising that.

It is wholly impossible to get figures showing anything like the precise or even approximate number of the men warping back to the fields.

After all, the unusual feature of the situation is not supplied by the man who would turn again to the field when the city became stagnant.

It is that the between the millstones man, the so-called white collar worker, is buying the erstwhile vacant, unoccupied or abandoned farm. The sales slips of the Strout agency show an unprecedented number of first payments of less than \$1,000. And these small first payments are being made principally by men with families who are willing to meet every penny they own to get a bit of land with a few houses on it that they might dodge further conflict with the inexorable economic and industrial laws that make life in the factory town a tiddie top gamble.

Within the year the Strout agency has received 200,000 inquiries from men and women to whom the idea of buying a farm appeals as a solution of their problem of existence.

More than 40,000 of these letters were written by men who wanted to know what they could get for \$500, \$500, \$500, \$500—always less than \$1,000. And always they say, like the rubber worker in Akron, the sum they mention is all they have or all they can get. These letters are so much alike that the Akron man's subjoined is sufficient. It reads:

"My Dear Sirs:

"I have been out of work since November, 1920. I cannot find a job anywhere and I have a wife and four children and only \$475 left in the bank. Our rent and food is eating this up fast. I have read one of your papers, which says that we can always have three square meals a day, the comfortable shelter of our own roof and employment every day in the year on a farm. I know you speak the truth and my wife the same, because we both came from farms and have never been so happy since we left. That was the best life in the world and we want to go back. Can we get a farm for \$400?"

"If you can do that for us we will bless you to the end of our days. Please write me soon. I am near the end of my rope."

J. T. F.

In what we are pleased to refer to as normal times the farm agencies received 65 per cent. of their inquiries about the price, quality, size and so on of farm land that changed to be on the market from the rural districts.

To-day just about 75 per cent. of all such inquiries come from the cities—the big ones generally.

Moreover if you read the sales lists you find the Anglo-Saxon name predominating. The Slav, the Teuton, the Norse and the Latin appear to follow in the order named, although it is entirely possible that a more comprehensive inspection of sales lists might change this succession. Relatively, however, that is of small importance. It is noticeable that the Jew is not found in the lists. Likewise the number of Irish names is far less than might be expected.

But the familiar names—Jones, Halliday, White, Wilson, Brown, Middleton, Lorimer, Jenkins, Henry, Lukens, Clark, Baldwin, Black and so on and on—are surprisingly numerous.

"They're the white collar boys whose fathers led the old farm and who were born in the cities," explained one of the farm agency managers.

It's the small farm that is selling of course. The turn back started last September. The big Western farm either is not for sale or costs too much for the deserts of the city. Therefore it is the smaller Eastern farm that sells.

As for farm labor! It used to be that the college undergraduate was looked to by the apprehensive farmer, and in most cases the farmer had contracted for this undergraduate labor long before college closed or the crops were ready.

"But this year it's somewhat different," explained the farm agency manager. "The ex-service man is getting the call and the preference. And he has responded in great numbers. Here in the city you don't get the proper perspective on the situation. Go out to the big Western farm States and ask questions and use your eyes. You'll see former soldiers and sailors pitching hay and housing grain—and liking it."

And the reports from the farm received by the agencies have it that no meaner truth than the crop failure propaganda ever existed. The Kansas crops are ten days in advance of the corresponding crops of 1920. Kansas expects to produce 150,000,000 bushels of wheat this year. That dwarfs last year's output. It's the best crop since 1915. The North Dakota farmer, being neither a fanatic nor other variety of freak, but just a farmer, is ahead of his schedule despite the political propaganda he is fed. It is worth while to pause long enough to say that even Arthur Powerly has discovered that his North Dakota farmer is an agriculturist first and a politician later on—which fact fetches little glee to the Townley mill.

In a small section of Iowa incessant rains have injured the corn, but for the most part the corn is so heavy and abundant that the farmer is bewailing the possibility of seeing it break stalks and rest on the ground before maturity. Minnesota reports have it that records are about to be broken. The Red River Valley, between North Dakota and Minnesota, is far ahead of schedule. Winter wheat and rye is headed out now.

SOCIALISTS REFUSE TO OBEY RED RULE

Convention Votes Down Motion
to Affiliate With Third
Internationale, 35 to 4.

DETROIT, June 25.—Refusing by a vote of 35 to 4 to affiliate with the Third Internationale of Moscow, the Socialist party of the United States to-day voted in its annual convention here against international relations of any kind, and for the next year at least will pursue its course alone.

The vote came after Victor Berger, Morris Hillquit, Algernon Lee and other leaders had denounced the Soviet Government as the murderers of the

Socialists of Russia and as a "wrecking crew" bent on the destruction of Socialist parties throughout the world.

Action of the convention followed three hours of heated debate, during which Chairman Hillquit threatened to clear the galleries when Communist sympathizers started a demonstration. Unlike the conventions of the last two years, which have expressed sympathy with the Bolshevik aims and sought some form of international relationship, this year's gathering showed scant patience with the extreme left wing.

"I want no dictatorship," Mr. Berger declared in his attack on the Soviet Government. "I have had the dictatorship of Burleson, the dictatorship of Wilson and the dictatorship of Palmer. That is all the dictatorship I want for the rest of my life."

All Affiliations Barred.

In the general resentment against the arbitrary terms dictated by Moscow as the basis on which the American Socialists could join the Third Internationale, the convention voted down all proposals for foreign affiliations, including a motion to join the "Two and a

Half" Internationale at Vienna, sponsored by the "Centrist" faction.

The Extreme Right not only controlled the day in the field of international relations, but made a clean sweep of the permanent organization, including a majority on every committee.

To-morrow's session will take up the questions of party policy and tactics, including the dictatorship of the proletariat, the general strike, political strikes and the party's attitude toward organized labor.

J. Louis Engdahl of Chicago declared the Soviet Government of Russia is the only international movement in the world to-day which is worth while, and urged adoption of his resolution for affiliation on the terms laid down by Moscow. These terms include absolute submission to orders from Russia, change of the party name to "Communist," and banishment of Morris Hillquit and other "reformists" from the party.

G. A. Hoehn of St. Louis branded the Bolshevik Government as "a wrecking crew," which is sending its agents all over the world to destroy the Socialist party everywhere.

Hoehn bitterly denounced the Rus-

sians for appealing to American workers to quit the Socialist party and join the Communists, and also attacked Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Calls It Imperialism.

"There is a man out at Denver who is going hand in hand with the Soviets in their efforts to destroy us," he said. "Samuel Gompers is attacking us from one side and the Soviets from another."

Morris Hillquit told the convention Karl Marx had laid down the rule that the first duty of Socialists is to fight capitalism in their own country, and opposed international affiliation on the ground that American Socialists cannot fight capitalists in Russia, Germany or other countries.

"And besides," he added, "the Russians have told us many times they don't want us."

He branded the Engdahl proposition as "a motion to commit suicide."

"The so-called Russian Internationale," he added, "is imperialism in disguise."

The convention is considering four motions, one for affiliation with Russia

without reservation, one for reopening negotiations in hope of better terms, one for fusion with the "two and a half" Internationale of Vienna, and the fourth for no foreign relations at all.

William Kruse, sponsor of the plan to reopen negotiations, declared there is no difference between the Soviet "wrecking crew" and some of the leaders of the American Socialists. Referring to the expulsion of many supporters of the Soviets from the party, Kruse said:

"Before the American wrecking crew got busy we had more than 100,000 members, and to-day we have 17,000."

William Coleman of Wisconsin said the Communists are "expert disorganizers," bent on wrecking not only the Socialist but also the labor union. "Get your brains away from Moscow and put them to work here at home where your stomachs are," he advised.

Cameron King of California, urged suppression of the "two and a half" Internationale at Vienna, which includes the Longuet faction of French Socialists, the German Independent Social Democrats and Socialists of Switzerland, Austria and the Balkans.

PANA IS COOTIE RIDDEN AFTER SWATTING FLIES

Illinois Town Entertains Un-
welcome Insect Guests.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
PANA, Ill., June 25.—Recently made famous by the Illinois Houseflies Association's annual convention, Pana has become host to a new pest.

The Pana Woman's Club paid for the swatting of flies, and now when the treasury is depleted and the fly swatters exhausted the gay and festive cootie has arrived.

Millions of cooties, of the variety known as "cat lice," have made the town headquarters for an international assembly, and have made arms and legs a liability. An attempt to move them with a smoke screen of Chinese punk and a barrage of citronella and pennyroyal has been unsuccessful, leading local naturalists to observe that they have come from Pittsburgh or some city with a similar atmosphere.

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AT THE LARGEST PRICE REDUCTIONS THIS SHOP HAS EVER MADE

MISSES' FROCKS—SUITS—COATS

Summer Cotton Frocks	18.50
Formerly 25.00 to 45.00	
Of gingham, linen, organdie or voile, including French hand made models.	
Silk or Cloth Frocks	38.00
Formerly 59.00 to 110.00	
Of crepe de chine, taffeta, foulard, tricotine or Poiret twill.	
Silk or Cloth Frocks	54.00
Formerly 89.00 to 150.00	
Canton crepe, satin, flowered Georgette crepe, Poiret twill or tricotine.	
Afternoon or Dance Frocks	65.00
Formerly 85.00 to 125.00	
Crepe de chine or Canton crepe in light or sports shades, chiffon or dyed lace in evening colors.	
Navy Blue Tailored Suits	25.00
Formerly 38.00	
Simple mannish models of good quality navy blue serge.	
Tailored Suits	38.00
Formerly 89.50 to 110.00	
Many styles of Poiret twill or tricotine.	
Coats and Capes	45.00
Formerly 95.00 to 150.00	
Street and sports models of velvetyne, marvella, Poiret twill or satin in desirable colors.	

SPORTS ATTIRE

ENGLISH TWEED COATS	20.00
Formerly 65.00	
Three-quarter or jacket length.	
ENGLISH GOLF JACKETS	10.00
Formerly 55.00	
Green, brown or gray tweeds.	
CAMP AND STEAMER RUGS	20.00
Formerly 49.50	
Pure wool, in plaid designs.	
WORSTED JERSEY SUITS	40.00
Formerly 75.00	
Yarn-dyed; hand tailored.	
"GLEN LOGAN" TWEED SUITS	60.00
Formerly 100.00	
Odd styles in broken sizes.	
SPORTING CAPES AND COATS	45.00
Formerly 135.00	
Camel's hair; plaids or high colors.	
TAN LEATHER COATS	18.50
Formerly up to 45.00	
31-inch length models.	
LEATHER COATS	35.00
Formerly up to 85.00	
36-inch length; tan, brown or black.	

WOMEN'S FROCKS AND GOWNS

French Handmade Cotton Frocks	18.50
Formerly 35.00 to 55.00	
Of voile or batiste in summer colors, with hand drawn work, bias folds, set-in squares.	
French Handmade Silk Frocks	35.00
Formerly 68.00	
Slip-over models with hand fagoting of crepe de chine in dark colors.	
Daytime Gowns	50.00
Formerly 95.00 to 125.00	
Resort or street colors in Canton crepe, crepe de chine, chiffon or foulard, also tricotine.	
Evening or Dinner Gowns	60.00
Formerly 195.00 to 225.00	
Of tulle in light or bright shades, taffeta or sumptuous evening fabrics.	

WOMEN'S SUITS

Tailored Suits	35.00
Formerly 55.00 to 110.00	
Of tricotine, twillcord or tweed, the majority navy blue.	
Handsome Costume Suits	65.00
Formerly 115.00 to 195.00	
Of twillcord, piquetie or tricotine.	

WOMEN'S COATS AND WRAPS

Cloth or Silk Coats and Wraps	45.00
Formerly 89.50 to 175.00	
Sports, afternoon or travel models, including navy blue tricotie dress-coats.	
Cloth or Silk Coats and Wraps	60.00
Formerly 110.00 to 175.00	
Of silk crepe, satin or navy blue tricotie in afternoon models.	
Handsome Fur-Collared Cloth Capes	75.00
Formerly 175.00	
Also marvella three-quarter topcoats with tie-scarf collars.	
Cloth or Silk Capes and Coats	95.00
Formerly 145.00 to 255.00	
Canton crepe, exquisite quality duvetyne, marvella, finest tricotie or satin, many with squirrel, caracul or monkey fur.	

HAND MADE LINGERIE

Exquisitely Hand Embroidered, of Batiste, Voile or Nainsook

	Formerly	Clearance
Chemises	8.75 to 12.50	4.85
Chemises	16.50 to 29.50	8.95
Petticoats	8.75 to 12.75	4.95
Petticoats	14.75 to 29.50	9.75
Open Drawers	2.95 to 3.95	1.10
Combinations	14.75 to 24.50	8.95

SILK LINGERIE

Crepe de Chine or Satin

	Formerly	Clearance
Nightgowns	6.95 to 7.95	4.95
Envelope Chemises	11.75 to 14.50	5.00
Envelope Chemises	16.50 to 29.50	10.00
Regular Chemises	9.75 to 14.50	5.00
Regular Chemises	16.50 to 29.50	10.00
Drawers	6.95 to 8.95	3.95
Drawers	16.50 to 29.50	10.00
Combinations	12.75 to 16.50	7.95
Bodices	6.95 to 12.75	3.95
Pajama (Jap Silk)	16.50 to 19.75	7.50

BONTELL CORSETS

FRONT LACE CORSETS

Formerly 4.95 3.00

Coutil or broche; a few back-lace models.

CORSETS

Formerly 5.95 to 10.00 4.95

Coutil or broche, front or back laced models.

LIGHTLY BONED CORSETS

Formerly 12.50 to 22.50 8.95

For all types of figure; satin or broche.

BATHING FROCKS

10.00

Formerly 16.50 to 19.75

Straightline or surplice models of black satin; some with wool embroidery.

SWEATERS

CHIFFON ALPACA SWEATERS

Formerly 12.50 7.50

Three models—slip-on, surplice or Tuxedo.

MOHAIR YARN SWEATERS

Formerly 10.00 and 12.50 7.50

Slip-on or Tuxedo models.

Sale—one week

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